

Kentucky Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES—No 49.—VOL. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, Ky. FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1825.

SPECIE IN '17 CR.

[Vol. XXXIX



Agricultural.

From the New England Farmer PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from NOAH WEBSTER Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice of some persons, to pick apples in October, and just spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But, I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples, for spring use, I have found to be, the putting of them in dry sand as soon as picked.

For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October put down the apples, in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these:—

1st. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation.

2nd. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving them in their full flavor; at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be,) is absorbed by the sand; so that the apples are kept dry and all mustiness is prevented.

My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked, even the ends of the stem look as if just from the twig.

The Flying Weevil.—We are informed by a friend, that an easy and effectual preventive to the ravages made on wheat and other grain by the Flying Weevil, will be found in strewing over, and mixing through the threshed grain, *slack lime*;—that a peck of lime will answer for a thousand bushels. Those having their grain in stacks would do well to thresh it out immediately, and resort to this simple method of preventing its entire destruction.—The grain can easily be cleansed from the lime by screening. This remedy is practised, as we are informed in the Southern States, where the weevil has been for some years very destructive to grain. *Ohio Republican*.

A new Sugar Cane has been introduced in Louisiana, called the Ribbon Cane. It is said to produce double the quantity of Sugar the old Cane does, and of better quality. As it stands the cold better, and ripens a month earlier than the old, experiments should be made how far North it can be cultivated. Improvements in Agriculture have continued to extend the Fig and Almond Trees and Cotton Plant northwardly, and may do the same with the Sugar Cane and Coffee Bush. *Balt. Chron.*

Miscellaneous.

NEW CONVEYANCE.

It is gravely proposed in an English paper to have goods transported by balloons upon a kind of rope rail way.

It is a thing of far greater value and importance, that youth should be perfectly well skilled in reading, writing, and speaking their native tongue, in a proper, a polite, and graceful manner, than in toiling among foreign languages. It is of more worth and advantage to gentlemen and ladies to have an exact knowledge of what is decent, just and elegant in English, than to be a critic in foreign tongues. The very knowledge of foreign words should be improved to this purpose; and in order to obtain this accomplishment they should frequently converse with those persons and books which are esteemed polite and elegant in their kind.

A novelty in jurisprudence is about to be witnessed in Virginia. The body of a black man bearing evident marks of murder has been discovered in the basin at Richmond, and suspicion has rested upon another black as the perpetrator of the crime.

The principal, if not the only witness, is a deaf and dumb woman, who made signs that she saw the murder, at night, and then saw the body cast into the water. She is understood to have made signs also, that she will be able to recognize the murderer. It is asked who is to be the interpreter to the court and jury in such a case, and what rule is to be observed? *BATIMORE PATRIOT.*

From the N.Y. National Advocate.

PUBLIC DISTRESS.—The distress in the money market, and particularly among the most industrious and responsible of our mechanics, has not been equaled at any period. If we cannot remedy the evil, we shall, in a day or two, look into the cause of it, and endeavor, if possible to trace it to its source. At present it will be sufficient to say, that the refusal to take the notes of good country banks by the city banks, has nearly destroyed the business of New York. No goods can be sold, and retailers will not venture to purchase. Notes of substantial country banks are selling at immense discounts to brokers, in consequence of a want of staple currency, which the city banks must establish. We understand that nine of the city banks agreed to continue taking notes of country banks if one more could occur; but the following refused; *The Branch Bank of the*

United States, the New York Phoenix, Fulton, Union, and Manhattan Banks. The Branch Bank never entered into the original arrangement, but has, in connection with a prominent banking house, made some interest to produce this state of things.

The city banks we believe received the notes of about fifty country banks, or had accounts with those banks, and in consequence of the failure of four or five they pronounce the whole bad, when only one or two which have failed were redeemed by the committee of the banks.

Country merchants are compelled to carry back money which they brought here to pay their debts with for purchases or to meet their notes. Merchants and mechanics cannot afford to lose the discount established by brokers, and the country purchases also cannot afford to sustain their loss, therefore they carry home the good money brought down to the city. This deranges the wholesome current of business, and produces the distress and ruin which ensue. Our merchants and mechanics must be sustained, and means must be found to do this. *More Anon.*

CONNERS ACQUITTED.

We learn from the Chestertown Telegraph of the 4th instant, that the trial of John Conners, as the murderer of Miss Cunningham, closed on the 1st instant—that the jury after mature deliberation, acquitted him, upon the testimony of two gentlemen from Kentucky, by whom an *alibi* was completely proved, and that Conners at the time the murder was committed, was in their employ, at Millersburg, in Kentucky. The costs of the above trial is estimated at \$1,100.

In digging a well a few days since, in Old Town we learn that at the depth of thirty feet from the surface of the earth, several branches and parts of trunks of Trees were found, which bore strong marks of the choppings of the axe, and amongst the rest was a branch of Sycamore with the balls still adhering to it in a tolerable state of preservation. This well is located upon a spot from which a very high hill was dug away a few years since, so that these vegetable deposits were originally much deeper situated than when found. *Balt. Chron.*

We learn that the Sheet Iron Steam-boat, built at York, and intended to play between Columbia and Northumberland, on the Susquehanna river has been launched. She draws only eight inches water. The expectations of the proprietors have been realized. *Amer. Sentinel.*

Bleeding of the Lungs.—It is stated with unshaken confidence, and as the result of actual and repeated experience, that a half tumbler of gin sling, well covered with powdered nutmeg, proves a speedy and an efficacious symptomatic in that dangerous and alarming complaint, a bleeding of the lungs. It was the discovery of accident, but has never been known to fail, though often tried, even when all other known means have been resorted to in vain. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

A person in New-Orleans lately purchased of an apothecary a phial of calcined magnesia, in which he found 100 dollars in bank bills. *Wash. Gaz.*

Remains of Gen. Washington.—The editor of the Washington Gazette states that a gentleman of that city is obtaining signatures to a memorial to be presented to the President, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards the removal of the remains of General Washington from Mount Vernon, to be deposited at the capital, and for the erection of a monument to his memory. It will be recollected that the widow of the General many years since, when applied to by Congress consented to the removal, not wishing to oppose her private feelings to the public will. *American Mercury.*

An extensive fire broke out in Boston, on the 10th ult. which has destroyed a large amount of property, and converted a number of elegant and valuable edifices into a pile of smoking ruins. It broke out in the store of Mr. W. Brown, on the south side of Court street, and destroyed all the buildings on that side of the street, from the old Court House, to the building on the corner of Court street. Several valuable buildings on the north side of Court street were also consumed, together with a number on the alley leading south from the old court house. The losses estimated are said to be very extensive. Messrs. Wells and Lilly suffered the most severely, having lost a most valuable assortment of Books, estimated to be worth from fifty to eighty thousand dollars. Many valuable law libraries were utterly consumed; those of Mr. Otis, of Mr. Sullivan and of Mr. Blake, district attorney, are estimated at from 10 to 12,000 dollars each.

The governments of Colombia, Mexico and Peru have acceded to the proposition of Bolivar to hold a general Congress of the new American states at Panama. The executives of Colombia and Mexico have also instructed their diplomatic agents at Washington to invite the President of the United States to send plenipotentiaries to the Congress of Panama. These facts appear in official letters published in the government paper at Bogota in September.

A treaty has lately been concluded, under the auspices of Sir Charles Stewart, between the King of Portugal and the Emperor of Brazil, by which the independence of the Brazilian dominions is recognized. The king however, while he allows the title of Emperor to his son, reserves to himself the same title.

An association of a private nature, but of men of known wealth and character, has been formed

to recover the treasure which was sunk in Vigo bay, in the reign of Queen Anne. Smollett describes the amount at 15,000,000 of pieces of eight; and we are informed that the galleons are entire, and may be distinctly traced at flow water. The contract is with an Englishman, and the half of what is recovered is to go to the Spanish government, which is sufficiently anxious to see the undertaking speedily realized. The great diving bell of Ramsgate, and other bells, with a complete crew of English divers, under a strong protection, will sail in a few days. It is ascertained that the galleons are on a sandy bottom, and, if we may believe what we hear, there is no doubt of success.

Kentucky Legislature.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22.

The bill to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency of calling a convention, passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 14.

Those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs C H Allen, J Allen, Barrett, Beatty, Carneal, Cookerill, Crutcher, Daniel, Daviss, Ewing, Forsythe, Given, Hughes, Mayo, P N O Bannon, W R O Bannon, Stephens, J Ward, T Ward, M H Wickliffe, Wood, Worthington and Yancey.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. C Allan, Davidson, Denny, Dudley, Faulkner, Garrard, Hickman, Howard, Lockett, Muldrow, Pope, Selby, Smith and White.

A resolution heretofore offered by Mr Hickman was read, amended, and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Auditor of public accounts be requested to furnish the Senate with a statement of the valuation and gross revenue of each county in this Commonwealth, for the year 1823—4 and 5.

A bill to repeal the 4th section of an act to amend an act regulating endorsements on executions, of December 21st 1821—a bill to provide for the distribution of the public law books—a bill to provide for binding out poor free children of colour, and some private bills passed.

Mr Yancey from the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the salaries of public officers, submitted the following report:

"The committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the salaries of public officers, beg leave to report, that in their opinion, the salaries of the following officers ought to be reduced. The Governor, the Secretary, the Judges of the court of appeals, Circuit Judges, Auditor, Register, Treasurer, President of the Commonwealth's Bank, the Cashier and Clerk of said Bank, the President of the Bank of Kentucky the Cashier and Clerk thereof, the Agents of said Bank, the Commonwealth's Attorneys, the Attorney General, and that the salaries of the cashiers and clerks of the Branches of the Commonwealth's Bank ought either to be reduced or at least some of them discontinued. The salary of the President of Transylvania University ought also, in our opinion, to be reduced; and your committee respectfully solicit the attention of the Senate to any salary or salaries omitted among those proper to be reduced. All of which is most respectfully submitted."

Which being read, was on motion of Mr Ewing, laid on the table for the present.

Mr Howard offered a resolution, which after being amended to read as follows, was adopted.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the Auditor be requested to ascertain as near as practicable, the amount of debts due for the sale of vacant and unappropriated lands in this Commonwealth, and report thereon to each branch of the General Assembly.

NOTE.—The proceedings of Wednesday Nov 23d were in our last.

THURSDAY, NOV 24.

Mr Hughes reported a bill to amend the law authorizing confessions of judgment.

Leave was obtained to bring in bills. By Mr Given, to allow those who have paid instalments on lands which have been lost by prior claims, to apply the same in payment for other lands. By Mr C H Allen, to declare the seniority of Justices of the Peace. By Mr T Ward, to repeal the act of January 1824 relative to endorsements on executions.

The bill from H R to repeal the reorganizing act of last session as amended by the Senate, was taken up and passed, Yeas 18, Nays 17. An act further to regulate the debt due the Commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands—and an act to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property passed the Senate.

The resolutions offered by Mr Hughes relative to a resignation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, were referred to a select committee.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

Mr C H Allen, from the committee for Courts of Justice, reported against the petition of Robert Bleakly, which was reversed on motion of Mr Crutcher. Also, a bill for the benefit of Jesse Woodridge and others.

Mr Givens reported a bill to allow those who have paid instalments for lands which have been lost by prior claims to apply them, in payment for other lands.

Mr T Ward reported a bill to repeal the act of January 5th 1824, to regulate endorsements on executions. Mr Dudley moved to lay this bill on the table until the last day of July, which was negatively; 17 to 20.

Mr Dudley laid before the Senate a preamble, resolutions and address, adopted by the people of Franklin County in public meeting, relative to the Rules adopted by the Federal Court, &c.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

Mr Ewing from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported in favour of passing the bill from the House of Representatives, to remove the seat of Justice of Oldham county to Westport, which was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Bills reported. By Mr Ewing, a referred bill to amend the law for the sale of vacant land south of Walker's line, and providing for running the latitudinal line, which passed. By Mr R Wickliffe, concerning the appropriation of public money.

On motion of Mr Martin H Wickliffe, the committee for Courts of Justice was instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to make each county responsible for claims against the Commonwealth, which arise within them.

Mr Hughes reported a referred bill for viewing a way for a turnpike from Lexington to Maysville. Mr Carneal moved to strike out so much of the bill as authorizes the viewers to be paid out of the

Treasury, referring them to the counties through which the route passes for payment, which was negatived, 11 to 10. It was ordered to be engrossed.

MONDAY, NOV. 28.

This day, the Senate went into committee of the whole upon the bill to repeal the reorganizing act of last session. The bill originated in the House of Representatives; had passed that house, & had been sent to the Senate for concurrence; the Senate had passed the bill with an amendment, being the substitute mentioned in our last; to this amendment the house had disagreed, and again sent the bill to the Senate with notice of its disagreement. The Senate had referred the subject to a committee of the whole for this day. Some conversation now took place, as to the questions which might be properly considered and discussed in committee upon the bill in its present state; which led to the conclusion, that as the bill had passed the stage when it would be in order to propose any amendment, it had been inadvertently referred. The committee therefore, rose and reported the bill.

The subject being now before the Senate, Mr R Wickliffe moved that the Senate should recede from its amendment; and Mr Daviss moved that the Senate should adhere to its amendment.

Mr R Wickliffe and Mr Pope thought the latter motion was unusual, and that the first question ought to be whether the Senate would recede; and at least, the motion to recede having been first made, the upon that question should be first put. The Speaker said the question upon the strongest proposition was to be first put; the motions which might now be made, were to adhere to, or to recede; and the motion of Mr Daviss to adhere being the strongest proposition, was entitled to the preference. He read from Jefferson's manual, an authority to this effect. Mr Clifton Allen said he should much prefer a motion to recede, because, if the motion to adhere prevailed, the bill would then be beyond the power of the house; a different course would lead to a committee of conference, by which the two houses might eventually come to some agreement; if this motion to adhere prevailed, nothing more could be done on the bill.

Mr Yancey said the Senate were under great obligations to the House. The House had rejected the amendment of the Senate in a very few minutes. He hoped the Senate would march up to the subject at once; and put an end to it by adhering. It was what ought to have been done the other day instead of referring it to the committee; he hoped it would be done now.

A resolution (in writing) was offered, by Mr Hughes, that the Senate would adhere to its amendment, and a motion was made to refer that resolution to a committee of the whole; some objections were made to this course, especially that the bill and amendment would not be before the Senate on this motion, and of course, the committee would not officially know what would be the effect of recommending the passage of the resolution. After some conversation, the resolution was withdrawn, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr Daviss's motion to adhere.

Mr Clifton Allen rose and delivered a speech of about one hour's length against the motion and in favour of repealing the act of last session; after which the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr C H Allen delivered a speech of considerable length, in favour of the motion to adhere and (the motion allowing the greatest latitude in discussion) against a repeal of the reorganizing act. Mr Howard made a few remarks on the other side, and Mr Hughes spoke at considerable length in favour of the motion.

On Wednesday, Mr Robt. Wickliffe occupied the attention of the Senate till dinner time, in favour of a repeal; to him Mr Dudley replied in the afternoon.

Thursday, Mr Pope occupied the attention of the Senate during most of the day, in favour of the repeal. Mr Yancey made a few remarks on the other side, in the evening.

On Friday morning, Mr Daviss took the floor and was still speaking when this article was sent press at one o'clock.

But little other business has been done in the Senate since this discussion commenced; and that little not of an interesting character, com.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

After the presentations of petitions—

Mr Blackburn from the committee of P and G, reported in favor of the petition of the trustees of Mount Sterling, and against that of Jesse Reder—concurred in.

Mr Ward from the committee of claims, reported in favor of the petition of Richard Apperson—concurred in.

Bills Reported. By Mr Ward, to organize the Kentucky enterprising company. By Mr Lackey for the benefit of Elijah Atkins. By Mr Underwood, concerning the town of Bowlinggreen which passed.

Mr Marshall reported a referred bill to repeal the act of 1824 relative to endorsements on executions, with a substitute which makes the repeal prospective only. Mr Nuttall moved to strike out the clause which makes it prospective. Mr Maupin was opposed to the repeal altogether because it would make it impossible for the debtors to the Commonwealth's Bank to collect paper according to their contracts, when they would have to pay it. Mr Marshall was opposed to the amendment because it would give the bill a retrospective effect and therein be unconstitutional. The operation of the act has been misquoting and ought to be repealed. It had given men of intelligence in money matters an opportunity to take advantage of the laboring class. He would be in favor of a retrospective repeal were it constitutional, and had originally introduced the bill in that shape, &c. The amendment was negatived. Mr Gordon moved to fix on the first of April next as the time when the act shall take effect. Mr Nuttall opposed delay because if it were granted, every merchant, shaver and speculator, would push a settlement of their accounts before that time. Mr Chenoweth moved to lay the whole on the table until the first of June next. He was opposed to frequent legislation, and there can be no deception under the existing law as every body knows it. Mr McConnell advocated the bill because the existing law is not reciprocal and gives room for imposition. The creditor will take the paper if it appreciate, and refuse it if it do not. In the former case, the debtor is compelled to pay more value than he contracted to pay &c. Mr Chen-

owith said, the existing law had made the currency more valuable and done good, and he believed its continuance would still produce the same effect. Mr Brackinridge was opposed to the repeal. He had no doubt of the power of the Legislature to give a specific remedy for Commonwealth's paper, and he was opposed to changing the system because it would in effect scale all debts due to the Banks and cause a resort to chancery to ascertain the value of paper when the debt became due. It would prevent a further increase in the value of the paper, and perhaps cause another depreciation. He was averse to every thing which would interfere with winding up the system. Mr Blackburn was also averse to the repeal, because the operation of the existing law, was just; because it was impolitic to make frequent changes in the laws, and because it was still necessary to sustain the credit of the currency. The discussion was continued by Messrs Marshall, Brown, Hardin and Nuttall against the motion, and by Messrs Underwood, New, and Maupin in favor, when it was decided in the affirmative by Yeas 64 Nays 31.

Mr Maupin reported the referred bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, with sundry amendments, one of which compelled persons giving lists of property to swear to the lists and the value of the property. This amendment was opposed by Mr Hanson. On motion of Mr Maupin the bill was recommitted.

On motion of Mr New, the resolutions offered by Mr. Brackinridge calling for information relative to sundry statements in the Governor's Message, were taken up and read. A verbal amendment was made on motion of Mr Brackinridge. Mr Underwood moved to strike out the resolution relative to the rules of the Federal Court and substitute another calling on the Governor to inform the house whether the Supreme Court has decided that the Federal Courts have a right to make execution laws without the consent of Congress or the state Legislatures, which was adopted. Mr Underwood moved an amendment calling for the names of the persons who might have been controlled by the bank. Mr Chenoweth objected to the names, because it was too personal and might tend to stigmatize them. Mr Underwood wanted the names of such persons known if any such there were. After some further remarks, the amendment was adopted. After other slight amendments, Mr Hall proposed to strike out the declaration in the last resolution, that the people and their representatives had declared the old Judges to be the only Judges of the Court of Appeals, which was objected to by Mr Hardin and negatived. The question was on the adoption of the resolutions. Mr Green called for a division, and the question was first on all the resolutions except the last.

Mr Thomason rose and opposed the adoption of the resolutions, because it was going to desperation, when we ought to conciliate; because the course was unprecedented; because the message was explicit and no member could contend that he did not understand it; it had gone forth to the people and would be investigated before them. He thought the rules of the Federal Court adopted during the last summer were cause of alarm and had promised his constituents to attempt something on the subject &c. Mr Brackinridge advocated the resolution because the course was usual; because the message was unprecedented; and because he was unwilling that its statements shall go uninvestigated, and if not true, uncontradicted. Mr Ward hoped the resolutions would be adopted; but would not enter into a discussion until the Executive has an opportunity to respond in his own behalf &c. Mr Underwood said he voted to tax the branches of the U. S. Bank; because he believed the legislature had the power, and that the bank was unconstitutional; that his object was to gain information and, if necessary he would go as far as any one to get rid of those institutions by any proper means. He also was opposed to the rules of the Federal Court.

The resolutions except the last, were adopted by Yeas 67 Nays 26.

Mr Green moved to lay the last resolution on the table, which was negatived. Mr Underwood could not vote for the resolution, because it called on the Governor to explain his own message which was sufficiently explicit. Mr Hardin could not vote for it for similar reasons. It was rejected, Yeas 28, Nays 67.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.

After the presentations of petitions—Mr Green from the committee of P and G reported in favor of the petition of the infant children of Henry Barlowe and others—concurred in.

Mr Hardin from the committee of Ways and Means, made sundry reports accompanied by bills, which will be hereafter noticed in detail.

Mr Blackburn from the committee of P and G reported a bill to establish the Cumberland Hospital and a bill for the benefit of George Owings.

Bills reported.—By Mr Sterrett for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas Blincoe, dec'd. By Mr Porter for the benefit of Joshua Talbott which was rejected. By Mr Hardin for the benefit of J C Chenoweth and others. By Mr Haskin for the benefit of the Mercer county court, which passed. By Mr Samuel for the benefit of the heirs of James Bartlett, dec'd, which was committed. By Mr Payne for the benefit of R T Jones and wife. By Mr Brown, for the benefit of John Williamson, adm'r of I. Conclude &c.

Mr Wade reported the referred bill, to compel persons of color to work on public roads, with an amendment, exempting persons over 50 years old from working on roads, acting as surveyors &c which was adopted, and the bill progressed.

Mr Chenoweth asked leave to bring in a bill to lessen the Treasurer's salary which he will

drew with the object of offering a resolution directing the committee of ways and means to report a bill for that purpose.

The Speaker laid before the House the Report of the commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, which was read.

Mr Carter offered a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of suspending the calls of the Commonwealth's Bank for one year. After considerable discussion, in which all concurred in the impolicy of the object proposed, and of a re-issue of the paper, it was so amended as to instruct the committee to report a bill to suspend the calls for one year, and in this form it was rejected, by Yeas 10 Nays 83.

Leave to bring in bills. On motion of Mr Dyer to amend the penal laws. Of Mr Lackey to alter the time of holding certain courts.

On motion of Mr Bruce, the vote rejecting the bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly, was reconsidered and the bill passed.

Mr Breckenridge offered a resolution referring the report as to the Lunatic Asylum to a joint committee, with directions to visit and examine the institution. Mr Underwood moved an amendment making it the duty of the same committee to examine the Transylvania University. It was opposed by Mr Breckenridge and advocated by Mr Maupin, when Mr Blackburn moved a separate committee for the purpose. The amendment was opposed by Messrs New and Underwood, advocated by Mr Breckenridge and rejected. Mr Underwood's proposition was then adopted. The resolution was adopted.

Mr Wingate offered a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of curtailing the expenses of the Bank of Kentucky, which was adopted.

Mr Turner offered a resolution for printing a number of copies of a decision of the Court of Appeals [meaning the old Judges] affirming the constitutionality of the occupant laws. This motion was opposed by Messrs New, Ward and Hardin and advocated by Mr Turner. On motion of Mr New, it was laid on the table.

Mr E Watkins offered a resolution instructing the committee of Courts of Justice to enquire into the propriety of providing for uniformity in the question asked venire men—adopted.

Mr Farmer offered a resolution calling on the Auditor for certain information—adopted.

Two messages, one in relation to the public arms and another in relation to the proceedings of other states upon proposed amendments of the constitution, were read. It is our intention hereafter to notice their contents.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18,

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Mr Hardin from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill further to regulate the payment of debts due the Commonwealth.

Mr Blackburn from the committee of P and G reported a bill to extend the limits of the town of Mount Sterling which passed, and a bill to authorize James Lindsey to build a mill dam across Green River.

Mr Underwood from the committee for C of J reported against the petitions of the heirs of Samuel Elliot, of the adult heirs and the guardians of the infant heirs of John Thomas, and of the administrators, creditors and heirs of John Smock concurred in.

Mr U also reported a bill to amend the law in relation to delivery bonds, giving interest on them from the date and authorizing executions upon them in the same manner as upon replevin bonds.

Also a bill from the unfinished business of last session, to amend the execution laws, which was committed to a committee of the whole for Wednesday next.

Bills reported. By Mr Samuel for the benefit of mechanics, giving them a lien for labor and materials on buildings erected by them, &c, which was committed. By Mr Porter, for the benefit of William Davis. By Mr Thomas further to regulate the debt due the Commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands. By Mr Maupin a referred bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, which was recommitted.

Leave to bring in bills. On motion of Mr Woodson to regulate the town of Nicholasville, which he reported & it passed. Of Mr Sterrett, to enlarge the boundary of the lower precinct in Hardin county. Of B E Watkins, to amend the law for appropriating vacant lands. By Mr Lackey for the benefit of Owen Owens. Of Mr McConnell, to punish swindling in the sale of land. Of Mr Owsley to authorize the clerk of Cumberland County Court to copy certain records. Of Mr Napier for the benefit of Robert Davis.

Mr Davis asked leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act authorizing Justices of the peace to grant injunctions, &c which was refused.

Mr Morris offered a resolution instructing the committee of C of J to enquire into the expediency of amending the law authorizing the sale of non-resident's lands for debt—adopted.

Mr Bruton offered a resolution requiring the public printers to lay before the House a detailed statement of their accounts for a year ending on the 10th October last—adopted.

Mr Walker offered a resolution directing the committee for C of J to enquire into the expediency of changing the law relative to trials of the right of property—adopted.

Mr Davis offered a resolution instructing the committee of C of J to enquire into the expediency of amending the law authorizing Justices of the peace to grant injunctions, &c—adopted.

Acts passed. To amend the act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Azariah Pickett. From the Senate to authorize an additional constable in Bourbon county. To allow additional Justices and constables to sundry counties. For the benefit of Eliza H Yeacos. For the benefit of Elijah Adkins. For the benefit of R T Jones and wife. To compel free persons of color to work on roads and highways. For the benefit of I C Chenoweth and others.

The bill to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly was taken up. Mr Maupin addressed the House in opposition to the bill. Mr Brock offered an amendment removing the seat of government to Lexington, which, after some discussion was withdrawn. The bill was advocated by Messrs Perin, Sanders and Lackey, opposed by Mr Hall and passed. Yeas 54, Nays 36.

An act of last session to enable the trustees of the first Presbyterian Church in Louisville to collect certain moneys having been returned to the Senate, where it originated with the Governor's objections and passed notwithstanding, was taken up and read with the Governor's objections. The passage of the

bill was advocated by Messrs Brown and R Taylor, and opposed by Mr Maupin, when Mr Hanson moved to lay it on the table for the present, and Mr Crittenden moved a reference to the committee of religion. It was committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Auditor relative to the amount of revenue in certain years and a report of the visitors of the Penitentiary.

The report of the Auditor and the bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, were referred to the committee of ways and means.

The report of the visitors of the Penitentiary represents the condition of the institution as deplorable when it came under the charge of Mr Scott, and as being now in an excellent condition.

Foreign and Domestic

We have received, says a late London paper, accounts of a recent discovery in central Africa, which will soon be laid before the public in greater detail; but of which the following outline is sufficiently curious. Major Clapperton and Capt Denham, in the course of their late expedition in that quarter of the world, arrived in the capital of a nation, whose manners and history seem likely to occupy, to no trivial extent, the attention of the public of this country—we might safely say of the whole civilized world. They found a nation, jet black in color, but not, in our sense of the term, negroes, having long hair and fine high features. This people was found to be in a state of very high civilization; and above all the British travellers witnessed a review of seven thousand cavalry, divided into regular regiments, and all clothed in complete armour. Six thousand wore the perfect hanberk mail of early Norman knights; and most strange, by far, of all, one thousand appeared in perfect Roman armour.

The conjectures to which this has given rise are various. We confess, for ourselves, that, looking to the polished and voluptuous manners ascribed to these people, the elegance of their houses, &c, &c, in a word, the total difference between them and any other race as yet discovered in the interior of "Africa, the mother of monsters," our own opinion is strongly, that here we have a fragment of the old Numidian population, a specimen of the tribes who, after long contending, and long so operating with imperial Rome, were at last slain to seek safety in the central desert, upon the dissolution of the empire. In these squadrons, Messrs. Clapperton and Denham probably beheld the liveliest image that ever has been witnessed by modern eyes, of the legions of Jugurtha—may we not say of Hannibal. The armour, we understand, is fabricated in the most perfect style of the art; and the Roman suits might be mistaken for so many hieraculean and Pompeian discoveries, if it were possible for us to imagine the existence of genuine antiquities, possessing all the glossy finish of yesterday's workmanship. One of these travellers has already set off on his return to this sable court.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ship Bengal, Garwood, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday in 30 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th October. Not having a regular day for sailing, no papers or letters were brought later than the 12th, (same dates as before received)—the captain reports that cotton was selling at 6-12 to 10d.

A letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, confirms the statement of the London John Bull of Sept. 26, that Mr. BROOKHAM has serious intentions of visiting America. It is stated, that he is now putting his professional business in such a train, as will enable him to remain in this country long enough to travel over a great portion of its territory, in order that he may witness the practical effects of that system of government, of which he is so enthusiastic an admirer. This distinguished advocate of the rights of man will, undoubtedly, be received and treated with that spirit of kindness and courtesy, which is always the result of admiration of talents and good principles.

[U. S. Gaz.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia Legislature met at Milledgeville on the 7th instant. Mr. MURRAY, (opposed to Troop) was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by a majority of 13 votes over Mr. HUDSON (a friend of the Governor.) We have before Governor Troop's Communication, which would fill more than two pages of our paper treating at great length the disputed matters between the United States and Georgia. The President, the Indian Agent, General GAINES and Major Andrews, receive a full share of attention, particularly Mr. Adams, who refused to arrest the General at the request of Gov. Troop. Warm language is used; but the Governor, with majorities in both Houses against him, like a general without an army, will be able to effect but little.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 11.

STEAM BOAT BALIZE BURN?

The Balize left port on Thursday, about noon having in tow, ship Virginia, for New York. About 10, at night, being a few miles above Fort Jackson, while captains Morrison and Chew were congratulating each other, on the safety and expedition of the trip, so far, fire was discovered to issue from beneath, about the middle of the boiler, and such was the rapidity of its progress, that in five minutes, the boat was completely enveloped in flames. In the consequent confusion, and the efforts of the persons on board the Balize to save themselves, it was with difficulty the Virginia was worked clear of her and escaped a similar destruction. Being detached from the ship, and the engine continuing to work, the boat ran ashore, when she sunk, all in less than ten minutes from the time the fire was discovered. Previous to her sinking, the boiler burst with a heavy explosion. Although she ran aground, yet, she afterwards slipped down the bank, into four or five fathoms water, and is a total loss, not even an article of clothing having been saved. A lady, passenger to the Balize, was, with difficulty, rescued from death—the suddenness of the alarm seemed to have bereft her, for the moment, of her senses, and she was prevented, by force, from rushing into the flames.

The Virginia, though considerably scorched, we learn was not on fire, and received no damage of consequence.

We understand the Balize was partly insured in New-York.

It is the opinion of Capt. Chew and others, on board the Virginia, that the accident could not be attributed to any want of care, on the part of Capt. Morrison or his crew.—[La. Adv.

We learn from a friend who was present on the occasion, that the venerable and venerated JAMES MONROE, late President of the United States, was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Loudoun, in which he resides, on Tuesday last, and immediately took his seat on the Bench as a junior member of the Court. The Chair of the presiding magistrate was tendered, and, with great propriety, declined.—[Alex. Gaz.

The annexed letter from Washington to Madame de la Fayette, at a period of her darkest distress, when her husband was a captive and she a wanderer, has been sent to us for publication, by a lady, in whose possession it has fallen.—It is the original letter from which we print. If aught were yet to be added to the admiration and love of mankind, it might be found in the delicacy with which a gratuity is here represented as the payment of a debt.—N. Y. American.

PHILADELPHIA, 31st January, 1793.

Madam: If I had words that could convey to you an adequate idea of my feelings on the present situation of Mr. de la Fayette, this letter would appear to you in a different garb. The sole object in writing to you now is to inform you that I have deposited in the hands of Mr. Nicholas Van Staphorst, of Amsterdam, two thousand three hundred and ten guilders, Holland currency, equal to two hundred guineas, subject to your orders.

This sum is, I am certain, the least I am indebted for services rendered me by Mr. de la Fayette, of which I have never yet received the account. I could add much, but it is best, perhaps that I should say little on this subject. Your goodness will supply my deficiency.

The uncertainty of your situation (after all the inquiries I have made) has occasioned a delay in this address and remittance, and, even now, the measure adopted is more the effect of a desire to find where you are, than from any knowledge I have obtained of your residence.

At all times, and under all circumstances, you and yours will possess the affectionate regard of him who has the honor to be, your most obedient and most humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. NOV. 19.—Derby Bank. —It is to be regretted that the Derby Bank has been obliged to close its doors and suspend business for the present. We know very little of the state of its affairs, except from rumor. The President, through the New York papers, has informed the public that the funds of the Bank, as soon as they can be collected, shall be faithfully applied to satisfy the demands against the Bank. The career of this institution has been so short, it is presumed that its issues have not been very great.

These sad occurrences tend very much to shake public confidence in all paper money. The panic appears to be great and far extended. Rumor, which is as long-tongued and long-mouthed as ever, has sent forth unfavorable reports against many other banks; but it is hoped they are untrue and groundless. It is impossible to tell what the end of these things will be. Possibly some of those who helped to put the stone in motion may have their own skulls pulled off before it stops.—There is no telling what may happen, and with many the cry seems to be "save himself who can." But on this, as on other subjects, probably, a small part only of the stories of the day is true.

Derby Bank bills were sold yesterday for 50 cents on the dollar.—Reg.

From the National Journal.

The greater part of the following appointments were made some time since, but we believe none of them have, been heretofore officially announced;

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

HARRY W. POPE, to be Collector of the Customs and Inspector of the Revenue for the District of Pearl River Mississippi.

JAMES MASON, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Edwarsville.

HORATIO N. PERRY, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Cahaba.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WARD, to be Register of the Land Office for West Florida.

THOMAS L. SHAW, to be the Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port, of Georgetown, (S O).

ANDREW MARSHALL, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Natchez.

MANUEL CRUZAR, to be Naval Officer for the Port of New Orleans.

CHARLES C. GILBERT, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Zanesville, (Ohio).

SAMUEL CRUSE, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Huntsville.

SETH WILLIAMS, to be Collector of Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Dighton.

ABRAHAM INSKEEP, to be Appraiser of Goods for the Port of New Orleans.

YOUNG EWING, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the Western District of Missouri.

NOAH NORRIS, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Brookville, Indiana.

JONATHAN G. SRAW, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Conecuk Court House, Alabama.

FROM THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

HENRY CLAY. The following previous remarks, we believe, will not only excite the admiration of the friends of Mr Secretary Clay, but will also present a beautiful specimen of the most distinguished characteristic of this great man. A few years since, shortly after the agitation of the famous compensation bill in Congress, Mr Clay who voted in favor of this bill, upon returning home to his constituents, found a formidable opposition arrayed against his re-election. After addressing the people from the hustings, previous to the opening of the poll he stepped down into the crowd, where he met an old and influential friend of his, named Scott, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and of course, in his younger days, a great huntsman. This gentleman, stepping up addressed Mr Clay as follows: "Well, well, Henry, I've been with you in six troubles; I am sorry I must now desert you in the seventh; you have voted for that miserable compensation bill; I must now turn my back upon you." "Is it so, friend Scott? Is this the only objection?" "It is." "We must get over it the best way we can. You are an old huntsman?" "Yes." "You have killed many a fat boar and buck?" "Yes." "I believe you have a very good rifle?" "Yes, as good a one as ever cracked." "Well, did you ever have a fine fat buck before you, when your gun snapped?" "The like of that has happened." "Well, now friend Scott, did you take a faithful rifle and break it all to pieces on the very next log you

came to—or did you pick the flint and try it again?" The tear stood in the old man's eyes. The cord was touched. "No, Harry, I picked the flint, and tried her again—and I'll try you again—give us your land." We need scarcely say that the well-timed ringing of the buzzing plaudits of the bystanders. Clay was borne off to the hustings and re-elected.

SAVANNAH, NOV. 10.

We learn with great pleasure that our distinguished fellow citizen William H Crawford, intends paying a visit to this during the present month. Some public tribute of respect is due to him by the citizens of Savannah. He will, we are sure, meet with a cordial and hearty welcome by the good people of Chatham.

REPUBLICAN.

Extract of a letter from one of our Southern Correspondents.

"I am happy to assure you that our distinguished fellow citizen, William H Crawford, is gradually recovering his health and we now have sanguine hopes, that, by next fall, he will be in a state to be presented again to the American People, for that office which he lost in 1816 by his modesty and magnanimity, and which he would have attained in 1824 but for disease."

WASH. C. GAZ.

There is every reason to believe that the appointment of Mr Rufus King, as Minister to the Court of St. James, will not be confirmed by the Senate. It is stated of good authority that there will be a majority of three votes against him in that body. Mr Adams committed an egregious error when he conferred on Mr King this important mission.

REPUBLICAN.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

A letter to the Editors of the Enquirer, dated at Charlottesville, states the whole number of Matriculations to be 123, from the following States—Virginia 108; Maryland 4; Louisiana 3; Kentucky 2; Georgia 1; Tennessee 1; North Carolina 1; Pennsylvania 1; District of Columbia 1; England. There have been four expulsions and one death; leaving at present 118. It is pretty well ascertained that the number of Students at the next course, commencing in February, will be greater than can be accommodated by the Institution, for want of Dormitories. The Books to compose the Library are constantly arriving—about 4,500 volumes have been received, and the number sent for will make the Library as complete as any in the Union.

Among our files of Mexican papers, we find an address from the Congress of Mexico to their constituents, intended to counteract the influence of the Pope in that country. They speak of the circular of his Holiness as a document produced by the influence of the European Allies, who, having found themselves unable to reduce the Mexicans by force of arms, have determined to attempt the ruin of their independence, by mingling the affairs of the Church with those of the State.

The Congress express great confidence in the good sense and discrimination of the people, and remark that the time has passed when a bull of the Pope was able to produce a revolution among nations. The address enters at some length into a consideration of the pacific character of the Christian doctrines, and then, with no little dexterity, turns the point of the Pope's arguments against himself. This circular was professedly intended to prevent disturbance in Catholic countries, and to persuade the inhabitants to be content with the governments which Providence has given them. Now, although the Spanish Ministry still call the Mexicans and the South American colonies in a state of revolt, yet the governments of those countries, considering themselves independent to all intents and purposes, may certainly regard the emissaries and friends of the Holy Alliance as enemies of the public peace, and disobedient to the commands of their spiritual father, Pope Leo the Twelfth.

The Congress conclude by remarking, that the interests of the people are identified with those of the government they have elected, and that no apprehension is entertained of their being put in peril; and in case that any disturbance of the public peace should arise, of whatever class, rank, or condition, and under what pretext soever, the government will know how to make itself respected, and use the sword of justice in its own defence.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE LIFE OF THE BOSTON BARD.

With a portrait by Durand

In youth, I saw the rugged road,
My feet were doomed to tread,
And sane I took my fortune's road,
And bade to heaven my head.

The frequent requests of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the public generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the "Boston Bard" has at length induced him to attempt the publication of his life, together with a number of poems necessarily attached to the narrative. Misconception of character, unmerited censure, loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And if "VARIETY" the very spice of life," the readers of his work will find their mental repast sufficiently seasoned to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house began in the childhood of the author—these calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting, there must have been a cause foreign to himself, that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living.—Except my mother, sister and brother; I stand indebted to no living relative for any favor whatever. If the clouds which veiled the morning sun of life had been broken and dispersed; if under a self-given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse or enlighten the understanding, the kindness of kindred has not in any manner, nor at any time, been productive of these events. If I have been an honored, the bread of the stranger has strengthened me; if weary on his couch I have reposed, slumbered and refreshed, to the stranger, therefore, am I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe no one else—GRATITUDE. The heat of the day has been borne alone, having always been as unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my poems which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.

Mount Pleasant, N. Y. 1825.

The work will contain about 200 pages duodecimo, printed on fine paper, with fair and neat type, and afforded to subscribers, at 1 dollar, cash on delivery.

Subscription papers may be returned by mail in an envelope, to the Post Master at Mount Pleasant New-York.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Our Patrons.—Three more numbers will close the 39th Volume of the Kentucky Gazette: Many of our subscribers have paid in advance to our predecessor, and as it is possible some of them may not have been credited on the subscription list for such payment, we intreat all those who have paid in advance, to advise us of their having done so, as such information is absolutely necessary to enable us to close our accounts with the former editor, which we are anxious to do as early as possible.

The Bill which originated in the House of Representatives to repeal the law reorganizing the Court of Appeals was lost in the Senate on the second instant, the votes were 20 to 17,—one senator being absent.

We have seen the Communication of Governor Troup to the Legislature of Georgia at the commencement of their present session. It occupies nearly a column, more than an entire page in the National Intelligencer, and is almost entirely taken up with the controversy between himself and General Gaines and the President of the United States on the subject of the Creek treaty &c, and breathes very much the same spirit evinced in that controversy.

The only measure proposed to the Legislature of Georgia which we have seen is a resolution introduced by Gen Hardin, and which had not been acted on, it was in the following words.

"We confidently believe and earnestly insist that an adherence to 'original principles' would strictly confine the action of the General Government to the sphere marked out and limited by the express provision of the constitution; and that no other powers than those granted in direct terms, and not depending upon the uncertainty of constructive inferences or implied admissions, should be assumed, or exercised by it."

It is, therefore, resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of Georgia, in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby requested and advised, to stand firm to the support of the "Rights of the States," and to oppose, at the very threshold, every, the least attempt, to encroach upon them by the General Government, always remembering that "it is against slow and silent attacks that a nation ought to be particularly on its guard"—in which course of conduct they may implicitly rely upon the ardent and steadfast support of the whole body of freemen of Georgia, who are equally and alike disposed to risk all that is dear to them, in the support and defence of the Union and sovereignty of the State."

FOR THE GAZETTE.

NELSON NICHOLAS.

It will be recollected, that the candid Editor and able jurist commenced, in almost the first paper that issued from his press a course of animadversion on what he has been pleased to call the Judicial blunders of Judge Shannon, among other matters of complaint set forth against the Judge, was his decision, in the Madison Circuit Court on the gold and silver law of 1823. Either from ignorance or design Mr Nicholas perverted, and misrepresented the decision of the Judge who in mild and decorous language, gently exposed the Editor's ignorance and corrected his misrepresentations. The Editor in reply said that Judge Shannon had given a different account of his own decision from any account of it he had ever seen; stated that he had written for a copy of the proceedings in the case in the Madison Circuit Court, and pledged himself to the public that he would convict the Judge of chicanery and a misrepresentation of his decision in his next paper. In a subsequent paper he informed the public "that his letter to Madison county had probably miscarried, but he still dispaired not, of obtaining the expected information;" but to behold in his paper of the 1st inst. instead of recanting his error or redeeming his pledge in one of his inspired fits of fancied greatness, he tells the public that (to use his own classic language) Judge Shannon ought to be regarded, "as a petty nucleus involved in its lumina"—and almost beneath his notice. On reading this splendid paragraph, from the pen of the redoubtable Editor of the Whig, the writer was forcibly reminded of the following sublime passage from Pope's art of sinking as pecuniary applicable, to his character as a great man.

O! thou Belfons! thou great god of war,
Lieutenant Colonel to the Earl of Mar.

The Editor of the Whig obligingly condescends to notice, in the same paragraph an essay written under the signature of Hale, which he tells the public is Jesuitical, and written under the dictation of Judge Shannon, and that when he has more leisure (that is when he patches up the broken constitution I suppose) he has a long account to settle with Hale. Hale is in general fond of prompt payment, but would in the present case humbly intreat Mr Nicholas to wait until he recovers from the shock which his direful threat has produced on his nerves before he again replenishes his quiver, or brandishes his lance. The writer of Hale would propose a truce of hostilities with Mr Nicholas and as a condition for the resumption of hostilities he would promise most faithfully to write that gentleman's biography.

Although it is not customary to write the biography of great men until they have closed their mortal career, yet as Mr Nicholas has become the moral censor, and the political schoolmaster of the good people of Kentucky it is but justice, to Mr. Nicholas, and the people that his merits public and private should be known. It must be admitted by all that the biography of so splendid a genius as Mr Nicholas would be a most signal benefit to the rising generation, his great services in public and in private life, in the field as well as in the cabinet would at the present crisis render his biography to the youth of the country peculiarly interesting. Perhaps there is no man of the age the history of whose life would have a finer moral effect on society, particularly the society of Lexington than that of Mr Nelson Nicholas. As a historian, that gentleman stands unrivalled,—as a politician he has studied most profoundly, every number of the Reporter under its present dynasty and every political speech or electioneering circular written or spoken by his great prototype the present illustrious Senator from Fayette County. The writer pledges himself that if Mr Nicholas will cancel the long account which he says he has to settle with Hale to treat all the subjects in relation to his contemplated biography in a most interesting and beautiful style. His great talents as an Editor, the splendid powers of his unrivalled eloquence as a public speaker,—his profound depth of legal research as a lawyer, and above all the purity of his morals, the amiable sweetness of his disposition, the bland civility and mildness of his manners, and benevolence of his heart would form a biographical subject upon which *Cornelius Nepos* himself might dwell with rapture and which shall be presented in bold relief by the writer to an admiring public. Does the young and ambitious aspirant for fame in the labours, and thorny paths of the Law want a great man whose legal feats at the bar he can em-

Let him turn to the professional career of Mr. Nicholas, and imitate if he can, the talents displayed by that great man in a certain notable case tried in Fayette Circuit Court, when that erudite gentleman brought an action of petition and summons on a contract for horses and was demurred out of court and in consequence of the leather headed Judge sustaining this unrighteous demurrer, this great man never afterwards would deign either to bring or argue a suit in court again. The writer pledges himself if the Editor of the Whig will agree not to settle his long account with Hale in the biography which he proposes to write, to notice in the most flattering manner Mr. Nicholas's comments on Judge Shannon's Judicial blunders as well as the great talents he displayed in the said horse case where the corrupt and partial Judge sustained a demurrer which nonsuited this able jurist.

As the letter which the Editor of the Whig wrote for a copy of Judge Shannon's decision on the gold and silver law miscarried, the writer can inform Mr. Nicholas that he has a copy of the Judgment and proceedings in said case certified by the clerk of the Madison Circuit Court, which is at his service if he calls on Hale through the medium of the Gazette. As Judge Bledsoe has given a similar decision the writer would for the purpose of facilitating the legal researches of Mr. Nicholas recommend him to examine the records of the Fayette Circuit Court; he can in this way when he writes again on the subject be able to expose the judicial blunders of both these gentlemen in the same paragraph.

The writer will conclude by remarking that the suggestion, that Judge Shannon dictated Hale is not true; he neither wrote nor dictated a single line of that essay, but if Mr. Nicholas will not close with the terms proposed it is to be hoped he will refute the arguments, and answer the authorities referred to in Hale, in particular the writer would request Mr. Nicholas to refer to a single criminal case where the verdict of a jury has been allowed to stand, after they separated before rendering a verdict.

HALE.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

Mr. Monroe is seriously spoken of as the next Governor of Virginia, and his willingness to accept the office is inferred from his having recently qualified as a Justice of the Peace in the county of Loudoun. Burwell Bassett, John Tyler, Peter V. Daniel and Joseph C. Cabell, esqrs. are likewise mentioned as fit persons to succeed the present incumbent.

Richmond Whig.

Private letters from Dublin confidently affirm that Mrs. PATTERSON, of Baltimore, was about to be married to the Marquis of WELLESLEY, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Denn Press*

The excellent sketch of General Lafayette's Life, written at Boston by Professor Ticknor, and originally published in the North American Review, has been translated at Paris, into French, and eagerly bought and read. A few and only slight alterations were made by the Translator, to accommodate it to the Censure. The permitted currency of a biographical notice so encomiastic, may be considered as one of the proofs, that the French government is no longer disposed to molest the old patriot in any manner.

NAT. GAZ.

We have received the Bogota Constitution to the 7th ult. On the Saturday previous, the electors chosen by the different cantons of the province of Bogota assembled in the Chamber of Representatives, and gave their votes for President and Vice President of the Republic, as follows: President, His Excellency Simon Bolivar.—Vice President, Sr. Luis Andres Baralt, 25 votes; Francisco de Paula Santander, 10; Pedro Briceño Mendez, 2; Jose Maria del Castillo, 1. On Thursday preceding, Don Pedro Gual, *ci-deant* Secretary for Foreign Affairs, left Bogota, for Panama, to appear in the Congress. He is succeeded in the Department of Foreign Affairs by Sr. Revenga. It is exceedingly remarked in the *Constitutionnel* of the 22d Sept. that not a single vessel of war under the Spanish flag was then floating on the Pacific.—*Id.*

DIED.

In Lexington on the 6th inst: Mrs. Judith Logan, Consort of Mr. Joseph Logan.

Fayette County to wit.

TAKEN up by Thomas Stephenson two miles from Lexington on Russell's Road one

BAY FILLEY

about two years old near thirteen hands high one hind foot white, black mane and tail star in the face unbroken, appraised to Twenty Dollars in Commonwealth's money by Daniel White and James Wyatt before me this 27th day of August 1825.

O. KEEN J. P.

Was also found an old saddle on Henry's mill road.

December 9th 1825—49-31*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to sale on the first day of January next three negroes to wit: Henry Zereah alias Terrah and Maria on a credit of sixty days for Current money of the United States the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, sold in pursuance of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, case of Loving and Wife against Broadus's heirs.

WILLIAM R. MORTON } Comr's
GEORGE W. MORTON. }

Dec. 9th 1825—49-tds

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber living near Armstrong's ferry Woodford county on the first of November last a negro man named

JAMES,

about twenty five years of age, about five feet six inches high, slender made, of a dark complexion and quite likely. The above Reward in Commonwealth's paper will be given for apprehending and securing said negro man in the most convenient jail to where he may be taken and immediately apprising the subscriber thereof.

RICHARD E. MEADE.

December 9th 1825—49-31*

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison. HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1815—49-tf.

Printing and Wrapping Paper.

FOR SALE at this Office, a quantity of Super Royal Printing Paper of good quality; also Medium Wrapping Paper.

Nov 4, 1825—44-tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday 13th inst at the late residence of Mrs. J. McNaughton, on the Bates Creed road near Lexington, all the personal estate of the deceased consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, farming utensils, Cows, Horses, Cows Hogs, Sheep &c. for all sums of five dollars and under, cash in hand will be required for all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All those persons indebted to the estate will please to come forward and pay, and all those that have any demands against said estate will do well to make them known.

WALLER BULLOCK Admr.
December 9th 1825—49-tds*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on Tuesday 20th December Next, at the late residence of Mary Worley, deceased, in Fayette County on South Elkhorn, seven miles from Lexington, near the road leading to Versailles, all the personal estate of said Decedent, consisting of an extensive and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs: \$20 Fat Hogs. A large quantity of House & Kitchen Furniture. A Piano Forte, well toned and of first quality, Farming Utensils, Corn, Rye, Hay, Flax, Flaxseed Hempseed one still &c. &c.—Also, The Farm (very valuable) to be rented, and a number of Negroes to be hired. The Sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. Terms Will be made known on the day of Sale.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them at as early a period as possible, properly authenticated, that arrangement may be made for their payment; as it is desirable to make a distribution of said estate among the Heirs, as soon as the debts can be liquidated.

J. WORLEY, Admr.
November 14th, 1825.—49-2t.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Land and Negroes.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, made at their September Term, 1825, on petition of Joseph and Hezekiah M'Cann, for themselves, and as Guardians for the infant heirs of Neal M'Cann, deceased: We the undersigned Commissioners, being appointed to carry said decree into effect, shall proceed to sell at Public Sale on the 20th day of December Next, on the premises, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable in gold or silver, all the real estate of Neal M'Cann, deceased, mentioned in said decree, namely:

THAT VALUABLE FARM
Whereon said Decedent formerly lived, in Fayette County, living on the head waters of Rouns creek, 8 miles East of Lexington, near Cuike's Tavern on the main road leading from Lexington to Winchester, containing about 270 acres first rate land, all under good fence, about one half cleared, the other in good timber and well set with grass, with three never failing springs, well calculated for a stock farm, with a good framed house, kitchen, barn, stables, stillhouse, and other convenient out-houses—also, 7 or 8 LIKELY NEGROES, principally men and women, one likely Boy about 15 years old. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH M'CANN,
HEZEKIAH M'CANN.
Commissioners.

Nov. 29th, 1825.—49-3t

LATEST FASHION'S.

ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia the FALL FASHIONS, and a general assortment of superior Blue, Black, and Drab CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VEST PATTERNS; together with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best quality,—all of which were carefully selected and purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend and Agent, a Merchant Tailor, of Philadelphia; and they pledge themselves to the public, that they will sell the above articles on the lowest terms for Cash—and their work shall be executed in the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their Shop is kept in Main street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn.

Two or three Journeymen wanted.

October 3, 1825—40-tf.

MURDER.

1000 Dollars Reward.

RESOLVED, by the Trustees of the Town of Frankfort, that, feeling a deep regret in common with the citizens of Frankfort, at the melancholy assassination of their late fellow-citizen, Col. Solomon P. Sharp, and for the purpose of apprehending the monster who committed the diabolical act, on Sunday night the 6th inst. at his own house, they hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in Commonwealth's paper, to be paid on the safe delivery in any Jail, so that the person may be delivered to the officers of justice in this place.

DANIEL WEISIGER, Chm.
G. E. RUSSELL,
THOMAS LONG,
JAMES SHANNON,
JAMES DOWNING,
JOHN LEONARD,
JOHN WOODS

N. B. The murderer was heard to state to Col. Sharp, that his name was John A. Covington, and he was observed to be a tall man dressed in dark clothes.

November 7, 1825—45 6w

The Editors of the Reporter and Gazette at Lexington, of the Herald at Bardtown, and of the Messenger at Russellville, are requested to insert the above six weeks and forward their accounts to the trustees for payment.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an interlocutory Decree made at the February term 1825, and amended at the September term 1825, in the Fayette Circuit Court wherein William Corbin is complainant, and William Palmatier, defendant. I shall on Monday the 11th day of December 1825 at the Court House door in the town of Lexington, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. proceed to sell the mortgage lot, to the highest bidder, on a credit of three months (purchaser giving bond and security) the bond to be discharged in notes on the bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The lot is described, as designated by the letter A in the plot of the town, binding on Short street 17 poles and running back 40 poles being part of a four acre lot and adjoining the lot of Mrs. Parker at the lower end of the town, and nearly opposite to the Baptist grave yard. Title indisputable.

GEORGE W. MORTON.
Commissioner.

Nov 2, 1825—44-tds.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged.

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES. TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SALTS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, SOAP, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, French Brandy, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles and by the gallon.

LIQUID BLACKING, in boxes do RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of this Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

IN obedience to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, pronounced at its September Term 1825, in the suit in Chancery, wherein Edmund P. White is Complainant and Hawes Graves & Co. are defendants, we the Commissioners appointed by said decree, Will at the place of residence of said Hawes Graves, near Shoot's Tavern, on the 10th day of January next, expose to public sale for lawful money and to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months; (the purchasers to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money; which bonds are to have the force of Replevin bonds,) 13 Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, Six Horses, one Mule and three Colts, five Cows and three Calves, forty Sheep, five Hogs, crop of forty acres of Corn, all the Wheat, Rye Oats, Hemp and Tobacco, on the premises of said H. Graves one Waggon and gear, one Gig and Harness, all the Farming Utensils, four Beds, four Bedsteads and Furniture, one Clock, one Sideboard, one Bureau, one set of Madison Tables and Table furniture, ten Chairs, five Trunks, one Cupboard, and all the Kitchen furniture. Also a Stud-horse, called Young Eagle, which will be sold on a Credit of 12, 18, and 24 months—All sums under twenty dollars to be paid in hand.

W. HAYES,
JOSEPH GRAVES.
Dec. 1st, 1825—48-6w

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber in a street of Lexington on the 17th inst a Black Mare, with a very long tail 4 years old last spring, about fifteen hands one inch high, has a white spot on her right jaw, and some white behind the ears, trots naturally, she had on a saddle and bridle. A reward of \$10 will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare saddle and bridle either to John Geter or Archibald Campbell Lexington.

SILAS LAVER
Nov. 29th 1825.—48-3t*

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys, PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the Tickets of both will entitle to 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity, Maritime, Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—tf

Fresh Bread.

THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has removed his stand to James Hamiltons white house on upper street, where he means after a long sojourn under a Chronic disease to carry on the Baking Business in all its Branches—Customers at all times can be furnished with Bread of every description, hoping the public will give him their patronage which will be gratefully acknowledged by

JOHN A. SMITHERS.
November 25th 1825—47-3t.

STOLEN

OUT of the passage of Mr. James Brooks's house in Lexington, on the evening of Wednesday last, the following articles viz. A pair of Saddlebags about half worn, with my name written on the underside of the sweat strap, which I expect is pretty dim; they contained two cotton shirts marked W. M. S. one linen do. one striped Marcelline vest; one black silk do. one pair mixed yarn and cotton Socks; one pair white yarn do. very fine; one pair mixed yarn mittens, lined with white wool; one black lustrous dress with false sleeves of plain black satin; one white jaconette robe, false sleeves, trimmed with thread lace; one fine India grass pocket handkerchief, with other articles of clothing: Four books to wit: The Beauties of Shakespeare bound in gilt leather; The Humourist also in gilt leather; Johnson's Poems and Hawley's Tour. A reward of Five dollars will be given for the recovery of the above articles.

W. M. SUDDUTH,
Dec. 2d, 1825—42-3t

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

OYSTERS

100 Eggs prime Fresh Oysters
50 boxes Spanish Cigars, of superior quality
4 cases Shimmerline's elastic waterproof Gentlemen's and Youth's HATS,
With a variety of other articles, for sale very low for Cash.
CHS. CUMMENS,
Dec 2d 1825 Main street, next Mrs. Keen's Hotel
48—3t

New and Seasonable GOODS.

Wm. Leary & Son
HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of
MERCHANDIZE
Rendering their assortment very complete which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash at wholesale or retail.
Lexington 18th. November. 1825.—46-3t.

COTTON.
A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—8th proof & Common proof

WHISKEY,
of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.
Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45-tf.

NEW GOODS.
Alexander Parker,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, and now opening at his Store opposite the Court House in Lexington, a choice assortment of

GOODS,

Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, assorted
Cassioets and Satinets, do.
Rose Blankets, do.
3 & 4 Point, do.
Twilled and Plain Bombazettes, do.
Plain and Striped Jaconettes, do.
Cambric & Mulmul Muslins, do.
Italian, Mantua & Nankeen Crapes, do.
Merino and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, do.
Blue, buff and light coloured fancy Prints, do.
Dark, and coloured Ginghams, do.
7-8, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Cotton Sheetings, do.
Best Sea Island Shirting, do.
Best steam loom, do.
Ladies' cotton and worsted Hosiery, do.
Single and double sole Morocco Shoes, do.
Misses Morocco Slippers, do.
Valencia Slippers, do.
Children's Morocco Shoes, do.
Best Loaf Sugar, and Coffee, do.
Best Imperial Gunpowder Tea, do.
Which will be sold for Cash, on very moderate terms
Lex. Oct 29, 1825—44-tf.

Mercer Circuit Set October Term 1825

JOHN HANLY Compt
against
WILLIAM LEWIS Deft
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Counsel and filed his Bill of reivor herein against Nimrod Manlyee Esq'r or Admr of the Decedent Wm Lewis and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Manlyee is no Inhabitant of this Commonwealth and he having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's Bill herein according to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the Complainant therefore by his Counsel it is ordered, that unless the said Defendant Manlyee do appear here on or before the first day of the next April Term of this Court and answer the Complainant's Bills herein that the same will be taken against him as confessed and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two Calendar months successively in some public Newspaper of this Commonwealth authorised by law to make such publications.

A Copy—Teste, PHIL. T. ALLEN C. C.
November 25 1825—47-2m.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, are hereby requested to meet at the office of the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, on Monday the 2d day of January 1826 at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a President and eight Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them—

By order, M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
Nov. 24th 1825—47-5t.

By the Governor of Kentucky, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an atrocious assassination was committed by some unknown individual, upon the person of Col. Solomon P. Sharp, late a Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, from the county of Franklin, at his dwelling house in the town of Frankfort, early on the morning of Monday the 7th inst. accompanied with circumstances of extraordinary barbarity; and whereas the General Assembly of the Commonwealth aforesaid, indignant at the outrage thus perpetrated in violation of law, humanity and social feeling, desirous of manifesting to the world the high respect entertained by them for the deceased, and anxious that his murderer should be brought to condign punishment, did, by resolution approved this day, authorize and request the Governor to offer a reward of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for his apprehension and conviction:

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH DESHA, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by authority of the said Resolution, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the sum of

3000 DOLLARS

will, upon the conviction of the assassin, be paid to the person or persons who shall apprehend him—And I do enjoin it upon all officers of the law within this Commonwealth, and call upon all others, the good citizens and inhabitants thereof, to be active and diligent in their endeavors to detect and bring to justice the perpetrator of this foul and offensive crime.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1825, in the 34th year of the Commonwealth.

JOSEPH DESHA.

By the Governor, J. C. PICKETT, Sec'y. 47-6w

COTTON YARNS,

WARRANTED of a Superior quality, at very Reduced prices, viz:
Five hundred, at 20 cents specie.
Six hundred, and all over, at 16 2-3 specie.
May be had at the Stores of Mr. John W. Hunt, Messrs. Pritchett & Robinson, Dr. F. Warfield, or at the Cotton Store of Postlewait, Brand, & Co. Lexington, Oct. 14th 1825—41-tf.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAWING OF CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES, Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel.
First Day—Sept. 17. 1825.
NOS. 23, 24, 1.
Second Day—Oct. 8. 1825.
NOS. 14, 8, 20.
Third Day—Nov. 5. 1825.
NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 5, 10, 29,*
508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 3, 14, 20,
500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 1, 24, 28,
100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 10, 29,
35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 10,
20 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 29,
10 DOLLARS, each, to the 72 tickets having upon them, No's 8, 4; 8, 20, or 11, 20,
5 DOLLARS, each, to the 8 tickets having upon them, No's 1, 24; 1, 28, or 24, 20,
2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1381 tickets having upon them, either of the first six drawn numbers, to-wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14 No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith; remembering, that if not presented before the 5th of March next, they are considered by the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the scheme of CLASS, No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS, Which will positively be drawn within thirty days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1	PRIZE OF \$2000 IS \$2000
1	" " 500 " 500
1	" " 500 " 500
1	" " 230 " 230
20	" " 100 " 2000
20	" " 50 " 1000
30	" " 10 " 800
760	" " 4 " 3040
884	PRIZES, - - - \$10,120
1140	BLANKS,

2024 TICKETS, AT \$5, - - - \$10,120

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the ternary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24, inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to \$2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn will be entitled to 500

And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 280

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers drawn will be entitled to 4

Those tickets having neither of the four numbers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn, and subject as usual, to a deduction of Twenty per cent. Prizes not demanded within four months after the drawing, will be considered as donations. The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tickets in the present lottery, which are now deposited in the United States Bank, subject to the order of the fortunate person who draws it. The two five hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price, [FIVE DOLLARS] until the 25th inst—after which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—therefore, it is recommended, that orders be made immediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a discount of five per cent will be allowed. Venders and others, residing at distance, may rest assured that the same prompt attention will be given to their respective commands for tickets, as if personal application were made. Letters will be addressed [post paid] to James M. Pike, Louisville or Lexington.

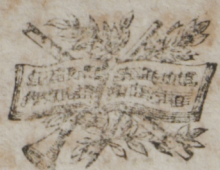
It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends to the object which this lottery is intended to promote, will not be backward in making their purchases immediately; in which event, the public may depend upon this class being drawn within the time above specified.

49—tf J. M. PIKE, Agent.

*Paid to Mr. Youce, in the Court House immediately after the Lottery was drawn.

Journeymen Printers.

WE wish to employ immediately. Two or Three Journeymen Printers to work at book work. The best wages will be given. Knoxville Register Office. Knoxville, Tenn. Oct. 7, 1825. }



POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

ALBERT'S DREAM.

The sun had left the Western sky,
The moon commenced her reign;
The twinkling stars from stations high
Resplendently did shine;
When Albert laid him down to weep
Upon his downy bed;
And o'er his senses genial sleep
Her cheering influence shed.

In pastime, fancy 'round him play'd
And banish'd grief afar;
For dreaming, Albert was convey'd
To scenes to him most dear.
He saw his Ellen's well-known home,
He saw the shady bower;
Where once it was his joy to come
And spend the happy hour.

He saw his Ellen's lovely form,
He list'ned to her voice;
He clasp'd the maid within his arms,
The maid of Albert's choice!
They vow'd to love whilst life should last,
This was their only theme;
But Albert's happy days are past—
He wak'd—'twas but a dream!

Fair Ellen is another's bride,
And Albert is forgot;
But Ellen, still, is Albert's pride,
The youth forgot her not.
He doats upon the false one yet,
And well this axiom knows;
The lover can't his love forget
Until his life shall close.

OSCAR.

VARIETY.

FRIEND.

I once had In both I set great store, and a
I lent my And took his word therefor, to my
I asked my And nought but words I got, of my
I lost my For sue him I would not, and my
At last with Which pleas'd me wondrous well, came my
I got my Quite away from me fell, but my
If I had As I have had before, and a
I'd keep my And play the fool no more, and my

MONEY.

A wag attended an auction some time since, and seeing a lot of door latches going off cheap, made a bid, and Mr. Auctioneer knocked them down. Upon examination he found there were no catches among them, and feeling rather mortified that he should be taken in, thought it was best to make the most of his purchase—he therefore resolved to get rid of them among his friends, and accordingly fixed upon one, on whom he often played his jokes. The wag showing Peter one of his latches offered them at a small advance from the auction price, at the same time told him "they were very cheap." Peter believed him. "I will give you your price," said he, "if you promise there is no catch about it." "I do promise there is no catch about the bargain," said the wag. Peter received a profit on his latches, and Peter went off pleased with his bargain. The next time they met, "well sir," said Peter, "I thought I might have depended on your word once.—You told me there was no catch about your door latches." "And so I did," exclaimed the wag, laughing, and if you have found any you are welcome to them."

TO DESTROY ANTS.

Ants that frequent houses or gardens, may be destroyed by taking flour of brimstone half a pound and potash four ounces, set them in an iron or earthen pan over the fire till dissolved and united; afterwards beat them to a powder in water, and wherever you sprinkle it, the ants will die, or fly the place.

Archbishop Tillotson had by some means incurred the displeasure of Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, from which he had been expelled for bribery. Sir John, one day meeting the Archbishop, cried out, "I hate to see an atheist in the shape of a churchman." "And I," replied Tillotson, "hate to see a knave in any shape."

From the Plymouth and Exeter Gaz.

A most extraordinary instance of preservation was discovered a few days since in repairing some of the vaults of St. Martin's Church, in this city. On opening a lead coffin, wherein were deposited, 85 years ago, the remains of the Rev. Mr. Herron, rector of the parish, the body was found as perfect as when deposited in the tomb, the flesh yielding to the touch, and recovered its smoothness when the finger was removed; a napkin wrapped round the head, and the shroud covering the corpse, were as white and uninjured as if they had just come from a draper's shop.

He to whom many objects of pursuit arise at the same time, will frequently hesitate between different desires, till a rival has precluded him or changed his course as new attractions prevail and harrass himself without advancing. He who sees different ways to the same end, will, unless he watches carefully over his own conduct, lay out too much of his attention upon the comparison of probabilities and the adjustment of expedients, and pause in the choice of his road, till some accident intercepts his journey.

A perpetual conflict with natural desire seems to be the lot of our present state. In youth we require something of the tardiness and frigidity age; and in age we must labor to recede the fire and impetuosity of youth; in youth we must learn to expect, and in age to enjoy.

Every whisper of infamy is industriously circulated, every hint of suspicion eagerly improved, and every failure of conduct joyfully published by those whose interest it is, that the eye and voice of the public should be employed on anything rather than themselves.

Printing and Wrapping Paper.

FOR SALE at this Office, a quantity of Super Royal Printing Paper of good quality; also Medium Wrapping Paper.

Nov 4, 1825—44—tf.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42—tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER, and IRON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825—41—ly

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME few days ago a person brought to the Subscriber a number of his change tickets to receive Commonwealth paper, in the package there was a certain number of Tickets Counterfeited, although they had the same Stamp as the genuine ones but the signature is very badly imitated and easily detected, those I refused to pay but gave the person the Commonwealth paper for the genuine ones and returned to him the Counterfeits;

Those same persons, though they know the said tickets were counterfeited, have still thrown them again into circulation spreading the report that I did not redeem my tickets any longer and that before long, I would fail; It is not certainly for the sum of 120 Dollars which is the whole amount that I have now in circulation that I would be guilty of so mean an action;

And in order to convince the public of the wickedness of those persons, I promise a reward of \$10, to any one who will produce the author of such a calumny.

JOHN DEVERIN.

October 28 1825—43—tf

State of Kentucky,

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term, 1825.
Green Clay Complainant,

against
Samuel Estil & others Def'ts. } In Chancery.

On the motion of the Complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants George Tolson and Ann his wife, James Brown John Blanchard and Charles Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur A. Lee, James Acklin and Melared his wife, Edmund P. Lee, Baldwin M. Lee, Christopher Acklin and Sarah G. his wife, Abner Lacer and Catherine his wife, William J. Grills and Elizabeth his wife, Alexander Acklin and Mary Ann his wife and John Lee, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term, and file their answers herein to the Complainant's Bill and amended Bills, that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively. And the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test, DAVID IRVINE, Clk. M. C. O.
Sept. 19, 1825—45—9w

KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term 1825.
Green Clay Complainant

Against
Lawrence Long's heirs &c. Def'ts. } In Chancery.

On the motion of the complainant, affidavit being filed by said Complainant as to the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants J. Long Richard Gaulk and Sally his wife late Sally Long Lyall Bacon and Nancy his wife late Nancy Long, Gabriel Long William Long, Nicholas Long and the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, heirs and devisees of Lawrence Long dec. are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term and file their answers to the complainant's Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of his order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively, and the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test DAVID IRVINE Clk. M. C. C.
Sept. 19, 1825—45—9w

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.
Louisa Moore Compt.

against
Thomas Moore Def't. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the Complainant by her Counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On the motion of the Complainant, it is ordered that unless the said Defendant, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Complainant's bill (which prays for a divorce) the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public News Paper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copy Teste, A. GARRETT, d. c. f. c. c.
Oct. 14th 1825 41 9w*

BOARDING.

A few genteel boarders can be accommodated, with diet, lodging, firewood and candles, at \$3 specie per week. Apply to Mrs. N. Prentiss on Main-Street, four doors below the Post Office.

Lex. Nov 3, 1825—31.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JAMES F. BRADLEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of the Cross-Plains and the country adjacent thereon, that he has opened a New Grocery Store in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Nicholas as a Store; he will keep a constant supply of GROCERIES, TIN-WARE, and QUEENSWARE which will be sold as low as they can be had in Lexington. He will barter for Hogs' Lard, Feathers, or Beeswax
Cross-Plains, October 27th, 1825—44—tf.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake.

TAILORS.

WOULD inform the friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of

CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PELICONS. He has brought with him from Mr. WATSON'S Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—29—6m

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 8 75. —30—tf.

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825 —12—tf

The Old Blind Man,

WILL accommodate his friends with Almanacs at the following places:

At Versailles, on the first Monday in October and November.

At Georgetown, on the first Monday in January.

At Frankfort, from the first Monday until the 3d in December.

At Winchester, on the fourth Monday in December.

And at Lexington, when he is not at either of the above places. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Those Printers in the above towns who are friendly to the OLD BLIND MAN, will confer a great obligation on him by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

FOR SALE.

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient BRICK BUILDINGS in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell.

Sept. 30, 1825—59—tf.

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.
DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.
DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.
DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.
DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.
DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANL. DRAKE, M. D. Dean.

Oct 31, 1825—44—tf.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.
Bartholomew Blunt, Compt.

against
Edmund B. Pearson, Def't. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the Complainant—it is ordered that unless the defendant (who as appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and has failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court) does appear here on or before the first day of the next February term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy—Teste, THOS. BODLEY, cfc c.

39—2m

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in the possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35—tf

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW;
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS
Lexington, April 6, 1824—15—tf



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel.

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets. Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers. Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 5, 1825—18—tf

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by

DAVID MEGOWAN.

Upper end of the upper marketplace.
Lexington, May 16th 1824—20—tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constants apply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2—tf



The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERE—Flowered paper for roofs—Bolted cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell again we can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15—tr
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, on the Union Mills, for sale.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.
N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.
Feb. 10, 1825.—6—tf.

Soap Grease and Ashes.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE AND ASHES, for which a fair price will be paid in cash.

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.

Lexington July 27th 1825.—30—tf.



There are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,—under good fence—and a sufficiency of wood land Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS, or Col. JAMES TROTTER.

Lex. Aug. 1, 1824—73—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19—tf.

J. M. PIKE

WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTE

RY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex Feb. 24 1825—8—tf.

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza,

Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drope.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825

Jr. A Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBEENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [M. Y.] January 12th. 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. C. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—O & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.
May 25th 1825.—1 year.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.